



M A R L O W

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

O F   T H E

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

A N D   O F   T H E

C H I E F   P U B L I C   H E A L T H   I N S P E C T O R

1968



M A R L O W  
U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1968

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
A, J. Muir, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.  
Also Medical Officer of Health, Wycombe Rural District  
& High Wycombe Borough, Area & Divisional School Medical  
Officer, Buckinghamshire County Council  
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Deputy Medical Officer of Health  
W. E. Anwyl, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
T. H. Jackson, F.F.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.  
to 20th May, 1968  
J. F. Burslem, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
from 21st May, 1968

Additional Public Health Inspector:	D. S. Burtenshaw M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Clerk/Secretary	- Miss M. Hobbs
Clerk/Typist	- Miss A. Baverstock
Rodent Operative	- Mr. C. Eyres
Foreman	- Mr. C. Anson



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Bellfield House,  
80, Oxford Road,  
High Wycombe,  
Bucks

October, 1969

To the Chairman and Members of  
Marlow Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report  
for 1968:-

The population of the district in mid 1968 as  
estimated by the Registrar General was 10,750 an increase  
of 290 on that of the previous year. 212 births took  
place, 22 fewer than in 1967 and the Birth Rate dropped  
from 22.1 to 19.7 per 1,000 population.

There were 109 deaths and of these 60 were caused by  
diseases of the heart and circulation - 55% of the  
total.

Cancer caused 26 deaths or 23.8% - including 5 from  
lung cancer and diseases of the respiratory system  
accounted for 11 (10%).

There were only two deaths of infants under 1 year  
old - the infantile mortality rate being 9 per 1,000  
births. This is lower than the county and national  
rate.

The incidence of notifiable disease was very low,  
the only disease of note being measles with 10 notified  
cases.

In conclusion my thanks are due to Mr. Burslem and  
to Mr. Jackson for their help during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant

A. J. MUIR  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

# STATISTICS

Area in Acres .....	1,664
Registrar General's Estimate of Population mid 1968 .....	10,750
No. of inhabited houses on rate book, end of 1968 .....	3,816
Estimated Product of Penny Rate .....	£2,235
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1968 .....	£557,125

## EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	
Number .....	212
Rate per 1,000 Population .....	19.7
Comparability Factor .....	
Adjusted Birth Rate .....	17.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births .....	3.8
Still Births	
Number .....	5
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births...	14.0
Total Live & Still Births .....	217
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year) .....	2
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	9.0
Legitimate Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	9.0
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,00 total live births).....	4.50
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)...	4.50
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths & deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) .....	27.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths .....	0.0
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births...	0.0

## DEATHS

Number of Deaths .....	Males .....	57
	Females .....	52
		<u>109</u>

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	10.1
Comparability Factor .....	1.15
Adjusted Local Death Rate .....	11.61
Death Rate of England & Wales .....	11.9
Tuberculosis Death Rate, Marlow Urban District .	0.00

## INFANT MORTALITY

2 infants under the age of 1 year died.

This represents a mortality rate of 9.0 per 1,000 related births, compared with 18.0 as a general figure for England and Wales and County Rate , 14.

Neo-natal mortality rate 4.50 compared with a county rate of 9.7 and a national rate of 12.3

## MATERNAL DEATHS

- (a) From puerperal sepsis .... 0
- (b) From other maternal sources 0

# TABLE OF DEATHS

Disease	Males	Females	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system . . . . .	-	-	-
2. Other tuberculosis, including late effects . . . . .	-	1	1
3. Diphtheria . . . . .	-	1	1
4. Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	1	1
5. Meningococcal Infections . . . . .	-	-	-
6. Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	-	1	1
7. Measles . . . . .	-	-	-
8. Other infectious and parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
9. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach . . . .	1	2	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, Lungs, Bronchus . . . . .	5	-	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, Breast . . .	-	2	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus . . .	-	-	-
13. Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic tissue . . . . .	8	8	16
14. Leukemia, Aleukemia . . . . .	-	-	-
15. Mental disorders . . . . .	1	-	1
16. Hypertensive disease . . . . .	2	1	3
17. Ischaemic heart disease . . . . .	13	19	32
18. Other forms of heart disease .	6	4	10
19. Cerebrovascular disease . . . . .	4	7	11
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system . . . . .	3	1	4

TABLE OF DEATHS (continued)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
21. Influenza .....	-	-	-
22. Pneumonia .....	1	4	5
23. Bronchitis, emphysema .....	3	2	5
24. Other diseases of the respiratory system .....	1	-	1
25. Peptic Ulcer .....	2	-	2
26. Appendicitis .....	-	-	-
27. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1
28. Nephritis & nephrosis .....	1	-	1
29. Other diseases of the genito- urinary system .....	1	-	1
30. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium,...	-	-	-
31. Congenital anomalies .....	-	1	1
32. Other causes of perinatal mortality .....	1	1	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	-	2
ALL CAUSES .....	57	52	109

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still births)

(a) Maternal causes excluding abortion ...	-
(b) Due to abortion .....	-
(c) Total maternal mortality .....	-

## CANCER DEATHS

### Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

Males .....	14
Females .....	12

### Yearly Comparison of cancer deaths

1968 .....	26
1967 .....	17
1966 .....	14
1965 .....	21
1964 .....	17
1963 .....	20
1962 .....	9
1961 .....	19
1960 .....	24
1959 .....	17
1958 .....	12
1957 .....	10

### The following organs were affected:-

Stomach .....	3
Lungs .....	5
Breast .....	2
Uterus .....	-
Other Sites .....	16

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Tuberculosis Death Rate ( all cases) .....	0.00
Total Deaths - Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate .....	0.00
Total Deaths - Non Respiratory .....	0
Non-Respiratory, Tuberculosis Death Rate .....	0
Total Deaths - Respiratory (excluding Tuberculosis) .....	11
Respiratory Death Rate (Excluding Tuberculosis)	1.02

POPULATIONS, BIRTH & MORTALITY RATES FOR 1968

District	Population Census 1961	Registrar General's Estimated Population 1968	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Bucks County	404,094	568,110	17.9	9.1
Total Urban	236,943	284,090	19.2	8.8
Total Rural	247,151	284,020	16.5	9.4
Marlow Urban	8,724	10,750	19.7	10.1
England & Wales	46,071,604	48,593,000	16.9	11.9

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

166 children were immunised against diphtheria, 165 against whooping cough and 166 against tetanus. In most cases the combined vaccine was used although when appropriate single or dual vaccines were employed.

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

226 primary vaccinations were done in 1968, the vast majority in the second year of life. There were 10 re-vaccinations.

### B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

Vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to the 13 year olds in the secondary schools.

In the whole division 1878 children were tested, 1498 (90%) were negative and were vaccinated.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

This has become incorporated in the routine work of the welfare clinics and continued on the same lines as previously. The oral vaccine is used and is given concurrently with immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

### INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The only notifications received were in respect of 10 cases of measles and one of tuberculosis, this a transfer in from another district.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES

These are as described in previous reports.

The Ambulance Station is situate in West End Street, High Wycombe, and is in radio-communication with the ambulances en route.

### HOSPITALS

GENERAL	-	High Wycombe Canadian Red Cross, Taplow Maidenhead Hospital Battle Hospital, Reading Cottage Hospital, Marlow
MATERNITY	-	Canadian Red Cross, Taplow Shrubbery Maternity Home Amersham Hospital Townlands, Henley
TUBERCULOSIS	-	Peppard Sanatorium
FEVERS	-	Maidenhead Isolation Stoke Mandeville
MENTAL	-	St. John's Hospital, Stone

The Metropolitan Hospitals are readily available.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 - No formal action.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Oxford are available for the Officers of the Council.

### WATER SUPPLIES

The water supply of the District comes from deep wells owned by the Bucks Water Board. The supply is adequate and samples are taken regularly for bacteriological examination.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Council Offices,  
Court Garden,  
Marlow,  
Bucks

To the Chairman and Members of  
the Marlow Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit my Annual Report for 1968 with that  
of the Medical Officer of Health. Details of the work  
carried out within the Department are contained in the  
following pages.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking  
all members for their advice and guidance on many matters  
during the year.

I also wish to express my thanks to the Council's  
Officers and the men on my staff for their loyal and  
energetic work and to the Medical Officer of Health, the  
Clerk and Engineer, the Surveyor and the Chief Financial  
Officer for their assistance and support.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant

Jack F. Burslem  
Chief Public Health Inspector

## MEAT INSPECTION

1968 was the second full year of the operation of the compulsory meat inspection requirements of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 and 100% inspection of animals slaughtered at Marlow Slaughterhouse was maintained.

The numbers of animals killed for human consumption and inspected during 1968 was as follows:-

Cattle excluding cows	987
Cows	23
Calves	83
Sheep	1602
Pigs	2803

Of this meat inspected the following amounts were found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed or used for non edible purposes.

Beef	offal	1307	lbs.
	carcase	3067	
Mutton	offal	563	
	carcase	384	
Pork	offal	1747	
	carcase	997	
Veal	offal	56	
	carcase	68	

## DISEASES

The number of animals found to be suffering from diseases which rendered the whole or part of the carcase and/or organs unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

All diseases and causes except tuberculosis, cysticerci and other parasites.

### Whole carcasses condemned

Cattle	5	Cows	2	Calves	1	Sheep	16	Pigs	24
(excluding cows)									

Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned

Cattle 16                      Cows 14      Calves Nil      Sheep 7      Pigs 94  
(excluding cows)

Percentage of numbers slaughtered

Cattle 2.127, Cows 69.56, Calves 1.205, Sheep 1.429, Pigs 4.209

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned

Cattle 1                      Cows 1      Pigs 1

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

Pigs 40

Percentage of number slaughtered affected with tuberculosis

Cattle 0.101                      Cows 4.353                      Pigs 1.462

Cysticerci

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

Cattle 4

Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration

Cattle 4

Generalised infestation carcasses totally condemned

Cattle 2

Percentage of animals slaughtered affected with  
cysticerci:-

Cattle 0.7761

Other Parasitic Causes

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

Cattle 90                      Cows 14      Sheep 307                      Pigs 274

## Percentage of animals slaughtered affected by parasite

Cattle	9.928	Cows	60.87	Sheep	19.16	Pigs	9.774
--------	-------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	-------

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

### Control of Slaughtering

There is one slaughterhouse situated within the Urban District which kills for the needs of two shops in Marlow and shops in High Wycombe, Princes Risborough, Hambleden and Maidenhead.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 give local authorities the power to control the days and hours during which slaughtering may take place, so as to assist in maintaining a full and effective meat inspection service.

The Marlow Urban District Council made an order during 1968 controlling the hours of slaughter at the Marlow Slaughterhouse from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive. This order worked well during 1968 with additional slaughtering being carried out by arrangement at week-ends prior to bank holidays.

### Cruelty and Hygiene

The department is concerned not only with meat inspection in slaughterhouses, but also with the maintenance of hygiene and the prevention of cruelty of animals.

During 1968 the slaughterhouse was completely redecorated to comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and informal action was taken against one haulage contractor regarding cruelty to animals under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

## Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing plants within the District.

## General Food Inspection

In the course of general food inspection duties the following amounts of food were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

97 lbs. 2 ozs.	canned vegetables
249 lbs. 6 ozs.	canned fruit
69 lbs. 5 ozs.	canned meat
13 lbs. 9 ozs.	canned fruit juices
92 lbs.	meat products
14 lbs.	jam
200 lbs.	fresh vegetables
33 lbs. 8 ozs.	miscellaneous tinned food
39 lbs. 14 ozs.	canned soup
389 pkts.	frozen vegetables
22 pkts.	frozen fruit
144 pkts.	frozen mousse, ice cream etc.
137 pkts.	frozen fish
39 lbs.	frozen poultry
103 pkts.	frozen meat and meat products
15 pkts.	frozen meat pies.
156 lbs.	beef
24 lbs.	lamb
57 lbs.	chicken
60 lbs.	pork
12 lbs.	bacon
136 lbs.	turkey

## Foreign matter in food and food complaints

1968 again saw an increase in the number of complaints regarding unsound food or food containing foreign matter purchased at shops and supermarkets within the District. During 1967 some ten formal complaints were made, this figure increasing to thirty during 1968. All the complaints were investigated and eighteen were dealt with informally by the public health staff, these being in the main staleness of such items as bread, cakes and frozen poultry. In all cases the respective

shop keepers were advised regarding storage and stock rotation.

Among the remaining complaints the following are some that are of interest:-

1. Complaint was made regarding the presence of a ball point refill in an 8 oz jar of coffee. The refill measured some 5" in length and was firmly wedged between the base and neck of the jar. Investigation of the manufacture of the product and filling of this type of jar revealed that it was physically impossible for the refill to have entered the jar during normal manufacturing or filling process. The only explanation that could be offered was that it was a deliberate act of sabotage by a person employed at the manufacturing depot.
2. Complaint was received regarding a pupae in a tin of imported Italian tomatoes. This pupae was from a species of Hook-tip moths and this matter was taken up with the importers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for any action they might wish to take at the Italian factory.
3. Complaint was received regarding a packet of accelerated freeze dried peas which appeared to contain a large amount of rodent droppings. Investigation and an analysts report revealed however that the peas contained an aggregation of vegetable fibres from pods and vine of the peas. The machines used sometimes fail to separate the peas completely from the other vegetable matter and some of the fibres get rolled up into a ball.

### Food Hygiene

The high standard of food hygiene in the majority of food shops and catering establishments in the District was maintained during 1968. Informal action only was required in a small percentage of premises and in all cases the co-operation of the occupiers and staff was readily forthcoming.

One cause for concern has been the increasing number of licensed premises which have commenced a snack bar trade often in unsatisfactory and cramped conditions and with little knowledge of the requirements of the relevant Regulations. Again however the co-operation of both the tenants and brewery companies has been readily given and in all cases the standard has improved and is continuing to improve in a very satisfactory manner.

It is also becoming obvious that the general public will no longer accept a poor standard of hygiene and the attention of the Public Health staff is often drawn, to practises and conditions the public feel should not exist. This co-operation between public and officers of the Council eases the burden on the Inspector and enables him to direct his health hygiene education programme into those sections of the District which require them most, and allows him to deal with matters which might not necessarily be apparent during a routine inspection.

### Sampling

Formal sampling of food and drugs for chemical analysis is carried out in the U.D.C. area by the Weights and Measures Inspectors of the Bucks County Council.

During 1968 however 20 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

4 samples were graded 4  
3 samples were graded 3  
6 samples were graded 2  
7 samples were graded 1

Samples graded in grades 1 and 2 indicate a satisfactory standard of hygiene but samples graded 3 and 4 indicate some breakdown in hygiene and service. The premises which were graded in these grades were inspected and a stringent investigation carried out into the methods of storage and service of the commodity.

In all cases the breakdown in hygiene occurred in the service of the ice-cream, one due to old unsatisfactory servers and another due to the staff not using a suitable sterilant in the receptacle used for storing the servers not in use. In all cases advice was given and further samples taken resulting in a Grade 1 result.

### Factories

Routine inspection to all factory premises were carried out. Informal action was sufficient to deal with any matters arising out of these inspections.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

There were 13 new premises registered under the provisions of the above Act during 1968 and all have received an initial inspection. Contraventions of the Act continue to be found in the majority of premises inspected all of which have been remedied by informal action. The most difficult parts of the Act to enforce are those provisions relating to lighting of offices and shops. The minimum standards quoted in a Code of Practice issued by the Department of Employment and Productivity are in my opinion far too low for the majority of cases. This has made the inspector's job far more difficult, especially in the case of national organisations, Banks and Supermarkets. A great deal of time has been spent in negotiations with these organisations to obtain sufficient lighting above the low standard quoted in the Department's Code of Practice.

There were three accidents notified during the year all of which were investigated and advice given where necessary.

1. A 64 year old man was stacking cast iron pipes when he fell over a wooden sleeper dislocating his right wrist and severely straining his right knee.
2. A 20 year old assistant in a wet fish shop slipped on the wet floor of the cutting room spraining his right ankle.
3. A 17 year old butchery apprentice severely cut his left hand whilst jointing a carcase of mutton necessitating his absence from work for three weeks.

It would appear, however, that a number of owner occupiers and small employers are still not aware of their responsibility to notify the local authority of an accident that involves the employees absence from work. It is hoped however that all persons in registered premises will be aware of these provisions as it is constantly drawn to their notice by the public health staff by letter and by informal discussion between the health inspectors and employers and employees.

### Housing

During 1968 twelve houses were found to be unfit having regard to the standard laid down in Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957. In 10 cases undertakings from the owners were accepted that the houses would not be used for human habitation. Closing Orders were made in respect of the other two houses.

Eight houses were made fit by the owners after inspection by the Public Health Inspector and subsequent informal action and negotiations.

It was apparent during 1968 that a large number of the older type tenanted houses are decaying rapidly. One reason for this being the low rents paid resulting in a small return to the landlord. With this small return landlords are reluctant to maintain their houses in a worthwhile condition.

In April 1968 the Government announced in their White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes" various proposals on future housing policy. The White Paper indicates that it is intended that there shall be a greater concentration of effort on the improvement of the older houses. It is hoped to persuade owners to undertake improvements by offering greater financial incentives. The standard grant ceiling is to be increased from £155 to £200 and it is also proposed to make it possible to include in grant aided improvement some items of structural repair or replacement. It is also envisaged that there shall be some change in the

rent law. Where a house let on a regulated tenancy is improved with a grant, the rent is to be determined under Part II of the Rent Act 1965 and not as at present by conditions attached to the grant. Where a house let on a controlled tenancy is improved with a grant, the tenancy is to become a regulated one and where a house let on a controlled tenancy is certified by the local authority as possessing the basic amenities, the tenancy is to become a regulated one.

The White Paper also indicates that the Government now intend to give authorities some new powers to prevent decay and it is hoped that these powers together with the proposed increased financial incentives from extra grants and more realistic rents will halt the rapid deterioration of many of the older houses in the area.

### Refuse Collection

It has become increasingly clear during 1968 that the composition of household refuse has been undergoing considerable change. These changes are the result of various circumstances such as the greater use of wrapping material in food packaging, introduction of new packing materials, the reduction of the number of solid fuel fireplaces and boilers and increase in central heating using other types of fuel from coal and coke, and the improved standard of living.

The tonnage collected has shown a steady increase in relation to population some 60/65 tons per week but there is a marked decrease in density and very material changes in the content of domestic refuse.

During 1968 approximately three quarters of the towns refuse has had to be tipped in the Wycombe Borough Council tip at High Heavens Wood, Booker, resulting in additional burdens on the collection crews and vehicles.

An incentive bonus scheme was started during the year for the men and as a result of this a large percentage of bulky refuse has been incorporated into the rounds to comply with the provision of the Civic Amenities Act and has released one part time man for other duties.

Between May and the end of the year some 250 special collections of bulky refuse has been made free of charge consisting of such items as pianos, beds, refrigerators, cookers etc. This service has resulted in a decrease in the indiscriminate dumping of open sites within the district.

### Rodent Control

The table Appendix 6 shows the degree of rodent infestation in the area and details of treatments carried out. The bulk of the work including the destruction of 57 wasp nests and 942 rodent control visits was carried out by the Council's Rodent Operative, Mr. H.C. Eyres.

The sewerage system was test baited in October with negative results and I am pleased to say for the sixth successive year no evidence of rodent infestation has been found in the towns sewers. Permanent baiting points have been maintained at the Fieldhouse Lane refuse tip and sewage disposal works and an inspection carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food in conjunction with myself revealed only slight infestation on the perimeter of the refuse tip.

### Insect Control

Insect pests dealt with during the year included wasps, flies, mosquitoes, woodworm, ants, fleas and bed-bugs.

A disquieting fact was the increase in the numbers of infestations of bed-bugs. In previous years one infestation was unusual but during 1968 twelve houses were found to be infested, were treated and the bugs destroyed. The houses consisted of one post war council house, 3 pre-war private houses and eight private houses built within the last 5 years.

### Petroleum Acts

No new petroleum licences were issued during 1968 but renewals were granted in respect of the 18 existing

storage premises. During the year four tanks were tested and found satisfactory.

### Public Health Acts

No statutory notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts during 1968 all nuisances found being abated by informal action.

Complaints continued to be received from local residents regarding noise, smoke etc. emanating from a nationally known timber concern situated on the Council's industrial estate. These complaints were investigated and as a result of this the County Council employed a firm of acoustic consultants to advise on future planning applications in connection with this business. Plans were finally approved for the modification of the dust extraction plant and the planning consent incorporated upper limits of noise level and restricted the working hours. It is hoped that when these works are complete it will considerably reduce the existing nuisance experienced by local residents from noise and dust omission.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

<u>NATURE OF VISIT</u>	<u>NO. OF VISITS</u>
------------------------	----------------------

### 1. GENERAL SANITATION

Drainage .....	74
Petroleum Installations .....	37
Refuse Collection .....	298
Refuse Disposal .....	25
Sewage Disposal Works .....	17
Building Byelaw Sites .....	16
Pest Control (i) Rats & Mice .....	198
(ii) Insect Pests .....	64
Paddling Pool and River .....	10
Moveable Dwellings .....	37
Places of Entertainment .....	6
Factories .....	42
Atmospheric Pollution .....	63
Public Conveniences .....	10
Miscellaneous Public Health Visits .....	49
Filthy or Verminous Premises .....	7
Disinfection .....	14

### 2. HOUSING

No. of houses  
Inspected

Public Health Act 1936 .....	60	101
Housing Act 1957 .....	29	159
Council House Inspections .....		73
Rent Act 1957 .....		5

## HOUSING ACT 1957

The table below gives details of further action under the Housing Act during 1967. The figures in sections 6 and 7 relate to individual unfit houses.

### ARTICLE 31, HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS, 1925

(1)	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation . . . .	12
(2)	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer . . . . .	8
(3)	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to:-	
	(a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works . . . . .	0
	(b) The making of demolition or closing orders.	9
(4)	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works . . . . .	0
(5)	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices . . . . .	0
(6)	The number of demolition or closing orders made	2
(7)	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Housing Act 1957. . . . .	10
(8)	The number of houses demolished . . . . .	2

# SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

(1) <u>INFORMAL NOTICES</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Not Complied</u>	<u>In Progress</u>
Public Health Act 1936	17	16	1	-
Food & Drugs Act & Food Hygiene Regu- lations 1955/60	24	17	2	4
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	21	21	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2	1	1	Nil
Pet Animals Act 1951	1	1	Nil	Nil
Factories Act 1956	3	3	Nil	Nil
Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regu- lations	2	2	Nil	Nil
(2) <u>FORMAL NOTICES</u>				
Public Health Act 1936-Sec. 93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rent Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Type of Premises	No. in District.	No. Premises Comply Reg. 16	No. Premises Reg. 19 Applies	No. Premises Comply Reg. 19	No. of Visits
Slaughterhouse	1				1000
Butcher's Shops	10	10	10	10	61
Catering Estab.	17	16	17	17	74
Ice Cream Premises	27	-	-	-	24
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2	12
Milk Distributor	2	-	-	-	2
Licensed	20	20	20	20	86
Grocers & General Stores	22	22	22	22	102
Fishmongers & Poulterers	2	2	2	2	8
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	9	9	9	9	24
Bakers	4	4	4	4	20
Food Vendors incl. Confectnrs. Off Licences etc.	31	31	14	14	63

There are no poultry processing plants within the District

REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	5	39	22
Retail Shops	7	97	63
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	19	19
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals	13	157	106

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act .....197

ANNUAL REPORT ON RATS AND MICE

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	Non.Agri- cultural	Agricul- tural
1. Number of Properties in District	4112	7
2. (a) Total number of prop- erties (incl.nearby premises) inspected following notification	153	7
(b) No.infested by (1)Rats	88	1
(2)Mice	25	-
3. (a) Total number of proper- ties inspected for rats and for mice for reasons other than notifications	15	-
(b) No. infested by (1) Rats	7	-
(2) Mice	1	-
4. There was no infestation by rats in any of the district sewers		

# RAINFALL

MONTH	Total during month	Rain fell on days	<u>Highest Daily Rainfall</u>	
			Amount	Date
January	2.325	13	0.83	14th
February	0.785	10	0.29	14th
March	0.73	14	0.19	22nd
April	1.95	11	0.4	19th
May	2.60	17	0.65	25th
June	2.66	14	0.49	28th
July	2.66	10	0.73	11th
August	2.64	15	0.5	9th
September	4.97	19	1.88	16th
October	2.33	13	0.83	9th
November	1.955	14	0.66	2nd
December	2.91	14	0.63	18th
	28.515	164		

The heaviest single day's rainfall was 1.88  
on the 16th September, 1968

# FACTORIES ACT 1937

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1937

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Regis- ter (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	1	2	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	48	48	2	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out workers' premises)	12	8	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	61	58	3	Nil

#### 2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	Nil	Nil	-
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable Temperature					
Inadequate Ventilation					

Particulars  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found		No. of Cases in which prosecutns were insti- tuted.	
	Found Remedied		Referred	
			To H.M. Inspec- tor.	By H.M. Inspec- tor.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) Sanitary Con- veniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insuffic- ient	1	1	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuita- ble or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separ- ate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not inclu- ding offences relating to outwork)	3	3	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	4	4	Nil	Nil

### PART VIII OF THE ACT

#### OUTWORK

(Sections 133 & 134)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (1)	
(1)	(2)	
Wearing apparel making etc.		5





